

B1: Show no work.

Write **DNE** in a blank if the described object does not exist or if the indicated operation cannot be performed.

a The physics lab has atomic *zinc, tin, silver* and *gold*. I'm allowed to take 6 atoms, so I have [expressed as single integer] many possibilities.

b Equality $\binom{60}{17, 21, 22} = \binom{60}{21} \cdot \binom{N}{K}$ suggests that $N =$ and $K =$.

c The coeff of $x^7 y^{12}$ in $[5x + y^3 + 1]^{30}$ is [You may write in form number times multinomial-coeff. You can leave the multinomial-coeff as such, or write ITOF factorials.]

d Given sets with cardinalities $|B| = 8$ and $|E| = 5$, the number of non-constant fncs in B^E is


e Mimicking what we did in class: From the 987×200 game-board, cut-out (remove) the $(35, 150)$ -cell and one other cell at $P = (x, y)$. Circle those choices for P , $(150, 160), (14, 35), (66, 77), (195, 15), (123, 4)$ which, if removed, would leave a board that *definitely cannot* be domino-tiled.

OYOP: *In grammatical English sentences, write your essays on every third line (usually), so that I can easily write between the lines.*

B2: Give a careful bijective proof of:

Thm: *Fix a natnum $N \geq 2$. Then*

$$*: [N^2 - N] \cdot 2^{N-2} = \sum_{k=2}^N [k^2 - k] \cdot \binom{N}{k}.$$

B3: An *Lmino* (pron. "ell-mino") comprises three squares in an "L" shape (all four orientations are allowed). For natnum N , let \mathbf{R}_N denote the $3 \times N$ board: I.e.,  is the \mathbf{R}_5 board. Prove:

Theorem: When N is odd, then board \mathbf{R}_N is not Lmino-tilable.

You will likely want to first *state* and *prove* a Lemma. Now use appropriate induction on N to prove the thm. Also: *Illustrate your proof* with (probably several) large, *labeled* pictures.

End of Class-B

B1:	_____	125pts
B2:	_____	45pts
B3:	_____	75pts
Total:	_____	245pts

Please PRINT your name and ordinal. Ta:

Ord: _____

HONOR CODE: "I have neither requested nor received help on this exam other than from my professor."

Signature: _____